RABINOVICH, A.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SOLOVOV, F.A.; SHLEPER, S.Yu.

By every means strengthen the industrial base. Transp. stroi. 14 no.10:7-8 O '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Rabinovich). 2. Starshiy inzh.-ekonomist Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Solovov).

OGANESOV, I.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; RABINOVICH, A.Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik; TKACH, S.D., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Problems of further specialization in construction for the transportation industry. Transp. stroi. 12 no.6:36-39 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Otdeleniye ekonomiki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva.
(Construction industry)
(Transportation)

RABINOVICH, A.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Several problems of machine maintenance in the construction of means of transportation. Trans. stroi. 13 no.8:49-50 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdeleniye ekonomiki stroitel'stva Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva.

RABINOVICH, A.Y.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

A 3 4

629. Optical Sensitisation of Photochemical Reactions in Solids. **A. J. Rabinovitch.** *Acta Physicochimica*, 3, 2-3, pp. [illegible], 1935. *In English.*—Only a few cases of optical sensitisation in solids are known and these are briefly enumerated with particular mention of the sensitisation of AgBr by dyes. The adsorption of sensitisers, shift of sensitisation maximum, influence of dyes on the blue sensitivity, influence of the dye concentration and the energy of sensitisation are then discussed in connection with the high yields of sensitisation. A survey of the theories of optical sensitisation is made in order to choose those which might be applied to sensitisation in solids, and the theories dealing with collisions of the second kind, with chemical complexes, and with photo-activation of the sensitisers, are considered to be the most suitable. The experimental data are, however, insufficient to allow of a definite choice being made. Finally, a new hypothesis is suggested which indicates the importance of photo-oxidation of adsorbed sensitisers by the oxygen in the air, and it is assumed that the energy evolved in this reaction is utilised for the decomposition of the solid crystals. R. C. F.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

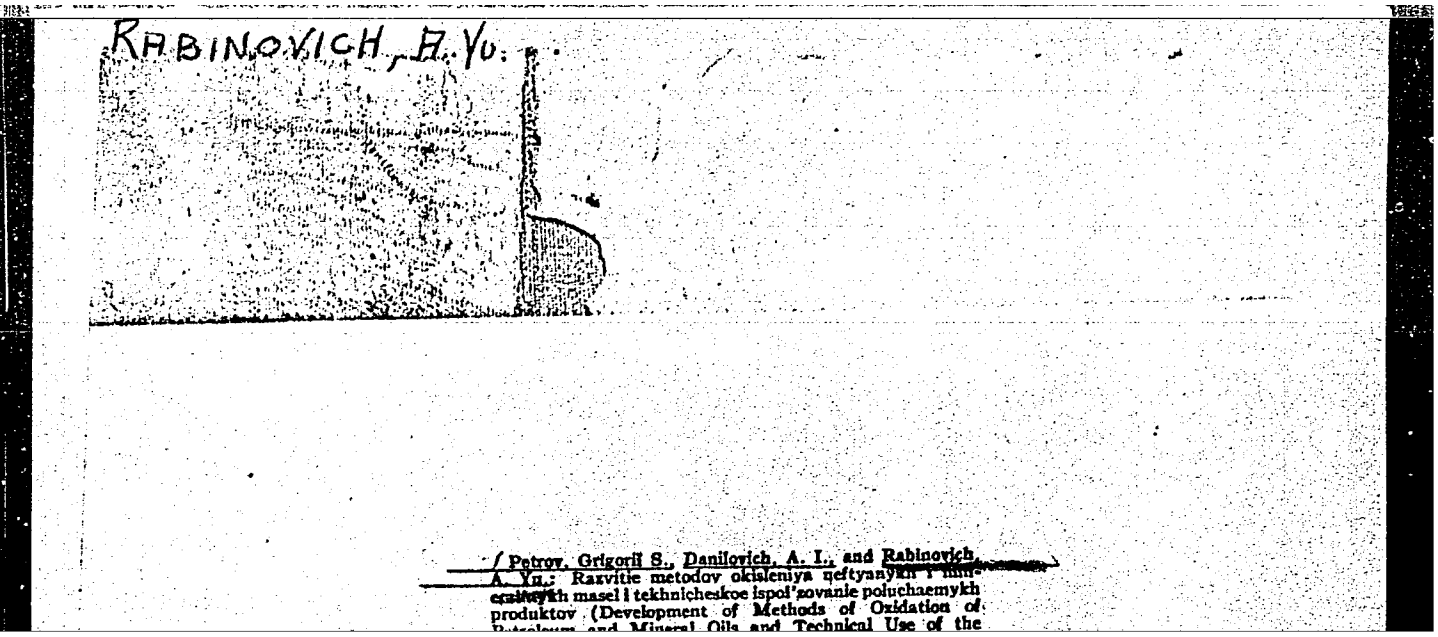
1. RABINOVICH, A. Yu; SKRIPCHENKO, Ye. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Soap

7. Synthetic fatty acids as a substitute for coconut oil in the production of toilet soaps, Masl. zhir. prom., 17, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.



/ Petrov, Grigorii S., Danilovich, A. I., and Rabinovich, A. Yu.: Razvitie metodov okisleniya neftyanykh i mineralnykh masel i tekhnicheskoe ispol'zovanie poluchaemykh produktov (Development of Methods of Oxidation of Petroleum and Mineral Oils and Technical Use of the

MAR'OVICH, A. Yu. ; SKRIPCHENKO, Ye. S.

Acids, Fatty

Some problems in the production of synthetic fatty acids, Masl. -zhir. prom. 18, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

RABINOVICH, A. Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SKRIPCHENKO, Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Production of synthetic washing preparations. Masl.-zhir.prom. 18 no.7:18-21 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov.
(Washing powders)

RABINOVICH, A. YU.

(3)

On the formulae for surface-active detergents. A. Yu. Rabinovich and E. S. Skripchenko (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. of Fat, Moscow). *Maslobcino-Zhirovaya Prom.* 19, No. 1, 18-20(1954).—Among alkyl (C_6-C_{20}) sulfate detergents, those of 10–14 C chain length exhibited best detergency, and those with chain length greater than C_{14} require increasing temp. for usability. However, these are usable at ordinary temp when mixed with lower chain members. Vladimir N. Krukovsky

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Fats and oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation reagents, I-25

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6428

Author: Ashimov, M. A., Akhmedov, M. N., Rabinovich, A. Yu., Mamedova, M. A., Skripchenko, Ye. S.

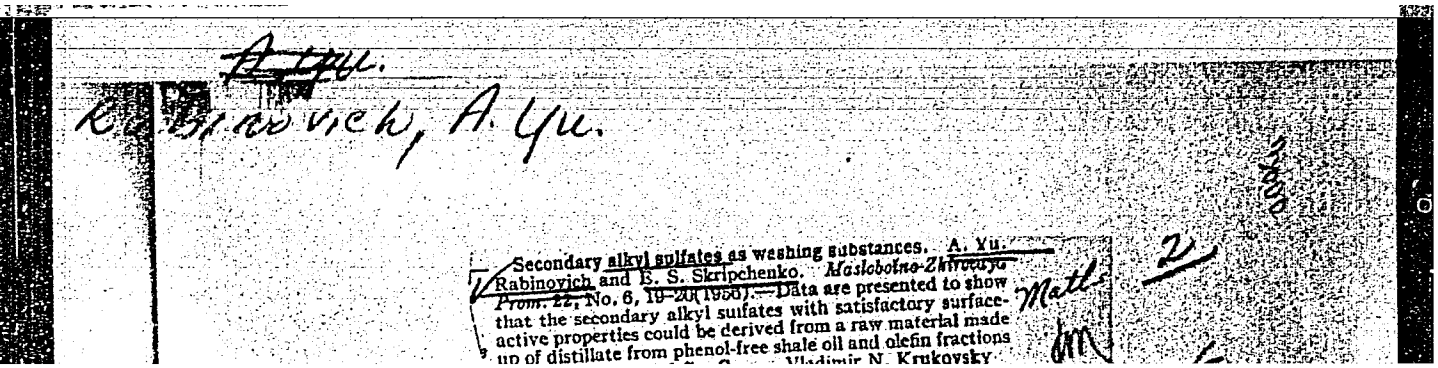
Institution: Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR

Title: Utilization of Petroleum Sulfonic Acids in the Production of Detergents

Original Publication: Izv. AN AzerbSSR, 1955, No 10, 45-48

Abstract: Description of the results of tests of samples of Azolyat-B (sodium salt of petroleum sulfonic acids). Aqueous solutions of Azolyat-B are characterized by satisfactory surface active properties. Substitution in the formula of fatty soap of natural fats by Azolyat-B in an amount of 20%, causes no lowering of the surface active properties of the aqueous solution of the soap.

Card 1/1



A. Yu.

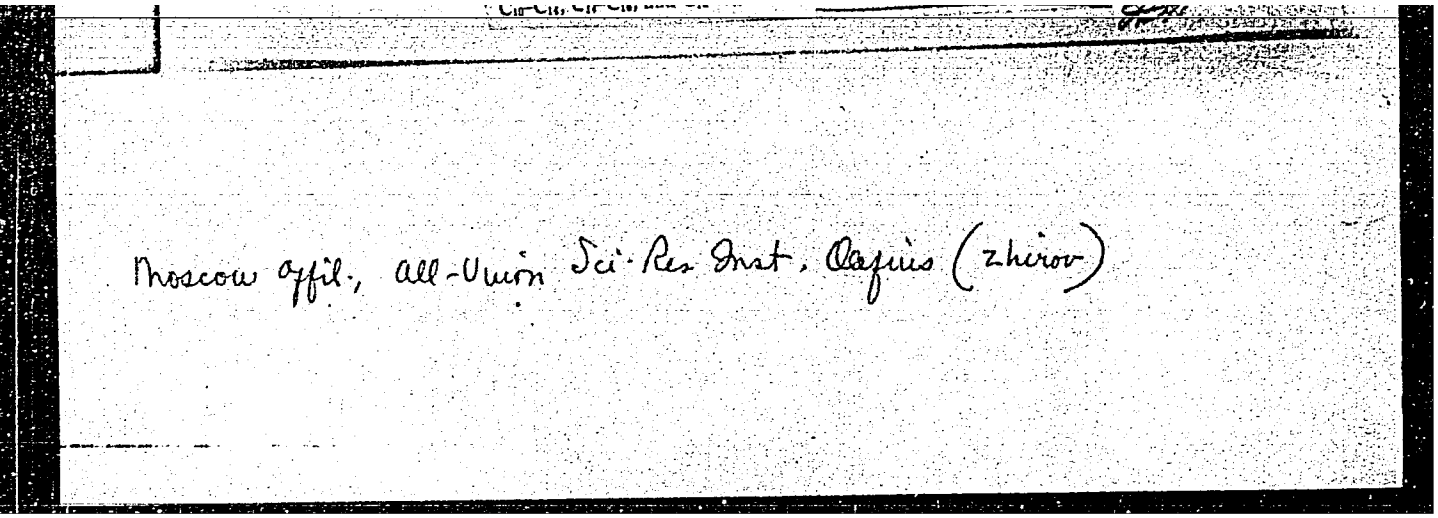
Rabinovich, A. Yu.

Secondary alkyl sulfates as washing substances. A. Yu. Rabinovich and B. S. Skripchenko. *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 22, No. 6, 19–20 (1956).—Data are presented to show that the secondary alkyl sulfates with satisfactory surface-active properties could be derived from a raw material made up of distillate from phenol-free shale oil and olefin fractions

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

Matl

2



SKRIPCHENKO, Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RABINOVICH, A.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of synthetic surfactants for washing industrial glass and other containers. Masl.-zhir. prom. 23 no.2:19-22 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov.

(Surface--Active agents)

RABINOVICH, A.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKRIPCHENKO, Ye. S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Using alkyl-aryl hydrocarbons from different petroleum fractions in the manufacture of synthetic detergents and cleaning compounds. Masl.-zhir. prom. 24 no. 6:26-29 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov.

(Hydrocarbons)
(Cleaning compounds)

Kabanova, A.Yu.

P.2

15(4) SOV/63-4-1-21/31

AUTHOR: Serebryakova, Z.G.

TITLE: Conference on the Application of Textile-Auxiliary Substances in the Industry of Chemical Fibers (Soveshchaniye o primenenii tekstil'no-vspomogatel'nykh veshchestv v promyshlennosti khimicheskikh volokon)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 130-131 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The section for artificial fibers of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleyev organized a conference in Moscow on the application of textile-auxiliary substances in the industry of chemical fibers. It was attended by more than 200 representatives of plants, scientific research institutes, the State Plan Commission of the USSR, the Scientific Technical State Committee, the State Committee for Chemistry, the National Economic Councils, and by scientists of the German Democratic Republic. The conference heard the following reports: Z.G. Serebryakova (VNIIV) on the characteristic of different textile-auxiliary substances and the fields of their application in the industry of artificial and synthetic fibers; K.G. Mizuch (NIOPiK)

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Conference on the Application of Textile-Auxiliary Substances in the Industry of Chemical Fibers

on investigations on the development of the assortment of textile-auxiliary substances; A.Yu. Rabinovich on the synthesis of surface-active substances and the detergents made from them; P.M. Panov (Chemical Plant imeni Baturin) on the perspectives of producing textile-auxiliary substances at the Chemical Plant imeni Baturin; D.Ts. Kanter (VNIIV) on the application of auxiliary substances in the dyeing of chemical fibers by means of introducing the dyes into the spinning solutions; Ye.F. Filinkovskaya (VNIIV) on the study of the effect of textile-auxiliary substances on the physical-mechanical properties of rayon; V.M. Rybakova (TsNIKhB) on the effect of different emulsions of textile-auxiliary substances on the processing of artificial and synthetic staple fiber in cotton-spinning equipment; M.V. Filatova (TsNIIshersti) on the protective methods against static electricity during processing of wool and artificial fibers in wool-spinning equipment; P.A. Polonik (TsNIIshelk) on the relation between the electrifiability of different fibers and the tensions arising during their processing; Engineer G. Tille (German Democratic Republic) on the application of textile-auxiliary substances in the production of artificial and synthetic

Conference on the Application of Textile-Auxiliary Substances in the Industry of Chemical Fibers

fibers. During the discussion it was learned that the industry of artificial fibers has not the necessary assortment of textile-auxiliary substances which is due to a lack of production capacities, of theoretical investigations and of the experimental base for synthesizing and testing auxiliary substances. The exchange of information is also insufficient.
The following associations are mentioned in the article:
Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleyev). Gosplan SSSR (State Plan Commission of the USSR). Gosudarstvennyy komitet po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry). VNIIV. NIOPiK. VNIIZh. Khimicheskiy zavod imeni Baturina (Chemical Plant imeni Baturin). TsNIKhB. TsNIIshersti (Central Scientific Research Institute of Wool). TsNIIshelk (Central Scientific Research Institute of Silk). GNTK.

SOV/80-32-2-31/56

AUTHORS: Puzitskiy, K.V., Rabinovich, A.Yu., Eydus, Ya.T.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Detergents From Hydrocarbons of Synthol (Sintez moyushchikh veshchestv iz uglevodorodov sintina)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 404-408 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The sodium salts of alkylbenzenesulfoacids which may be synthetized from petroleum fractions and artificial fuel are good detergents [Ref 1 - 5]. The synthesis of these detergents on the base of hydrocarbons from synthol is investigated here. In Table 2 the obtained monoalkylbenzenes are given. The physical constants of alkylates are a little increased due to the admixtures of diphenylalkanes formed during chlorination of the hydrated synthol. The aqueous solutions obtained from synthol fractions of C_{10} - C_{15} have good emulsifying properties, the samples obtained from the fractions C_8 - C_{13} are resistant to hard water. The fractions C_9 - C_{15} have a high foaming capacity. An increase of the pH raises the surface-active properties of the solutions: the surface tension and the wetting and emulsifying properties.
There are 5 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 1 American.

Card 1/2

The Synthesis of Detergents From Hydrocarbons of Synthol SOV/80-32-2-31/56

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR; Mosk. filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Moscow Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fats)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/80-32-2-34/56

AUTHORS: Eydus, Ya.T., Puzitskiy, K.V., Rabinovich, A.Yu.

TITLE: Synthesis of Detergents From Olefins Produced by Hydrocondensation of Carbon Monoxide With Ethylene and Propylene (Sintez moyushchikh veshchestv iz olefinov, poluchennykh gidrokondensatsiyey okisi ugleroda s etilenom i propilenom)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 423-428 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Sodium alkylbenzenesulfonates on the base of olefins prepared by catalytic hydrocondensation of carbon monoxide with ethylene and propylene are investigated here as to their surface-active and detergent properties. At low pH values aqueous solutions of alkylbenzene sulfonates show no emulsifying properties. The fractions of the ethylene hydrocondensate from C_7 to C_{11} have a high resistance to hard and sea water. The foam of the fractions C_{12} and C_{13} is very abundant and dense. The detergent properties of alkylbenzenesulfonates of the fractions C_{10} - C_{12} are somewhat better than those of fat soaps. There are 5 tables and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

Card 1/2

SOV/80-32-2-34/56

Synthesis of Detergents From Olefins Produced by Hydrocondensation of Carbon Monoxide With Ethylene and Propylene

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo i Moskovskiy filial VNII zhirov (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy and the Moscow Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fats)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957

Card 2/2

PUZITSKIY, K.V.; RABINOVICH, A.Yu.; EKDUS, Ya.T.

Synthesis and surface-active and cleansing properties of sodium salts of α,α -dimethylalkanoic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12: 2740-2745 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR i Moskovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov.
(Acids, Fatty) (Sodium salts) (Cleaning compounds)

1. RABINOVICH, A.Z.; MOVSESOV, N.S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cranes, Derricks, Etc.

7. Movable boom for hoisting supports on 34-110 kv electric transmission lines, Engs. N.S. Movsesov, A.Z. Rabinovich, Rab.energ. 3 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

RABINOVICH, B.; DRAZHNER, T.

Increasing the output of hammer mills. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.12: 19-21 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta spirtovoy i likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Grain milling machinery)

ACC NR: AT6036622 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0317/0317

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Computed resistance of the human spinal column to longitudinal impact with rapid acceleration buildup (compared with experimental data)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 317

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, space physiology, impact acceleration, biologic acceleration effect, injury, spinal column

ABSTRACT: Analysis of experimental data has shown that the collapse of a human body during impact substantially decreases when the rate of acceleration buildup increases. Experimental data leads to the hypothesis that, at high rates of buildup (3000—4000 G/sec or more), the human spinal column initially reacts to impact like a flexible rod. From this hypothesis, the stress developing in a flexible rod during continuation of the first distortion wave when the rate of load application is close to instantaneous, can be computed using the formula $\delta = k\rho aV$, where ρ is the density of the body, a is the rate of distortion propagation in the rod, V is the initial

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ACC NR: AT6036622

velocity of the body (landing rate), and k is the proportionality coefficient, equal to 1 in the first approximation. Using $\rho = 100 \frac{kg \cdot sec^2}{m^4}$, a = 750 to 1500 m/sec, $\sigma_\rho = 40 \cdot 10^4$ kg/m^2 ($\sigma\rho$ is the minimum resistance limit of the spinal column), the maximum permissible initial velocity will be $V_{perm} \leq 2.7-5.3$ m/sec (Laurel, 1963; Frucht, 1953). When impact occurs along the spinal column at velocities of $V > V_{perm}$, nonpermissible distortions in the spinal column are expected.

In landing experiments with subjects in a sitting position at acceleration buildup velocities of the order of 20,000 1/sec, the maximum velocity was 3.1 m/sec, during which severe spinal pain occurred. It has been shown that $V_{exp.\ perm} = 3.1$ m/sec agrees sufficiently with the calculation, $V_{calc.\ perm} = 2.7-5.3$ m/sec. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, B.D., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Diagnosing old and new forms of pulmonary tuberculosis with hard X rays. Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:68 S '51. (MLRA 9:9)
(TUBERCULOSIS--DIAGNOSIS)

RABINOVICH, B. D.

The A. L. Malchenko and M. P. Chistyakova semicontinuous scheme of alcohol production. Z. K. Ashkinuzi and B. D. Rabinovich. *Trudy Kiev. Filiala Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Spirtovoi Prom.* 1953, No. 1, 5–27; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50834.—Production tests showed the advantages of this method over a periodic method of alc. production. M. Hosch

CH

D

RABINOVICH, B.D., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Using the reflected image of a luminescent screen in radiography.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.9:72-73 S '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(X RAYS--APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES)

Rabinovich, B. D.

Continuous cooking of starch-containing raw material for the purpose of size reduction. Z. K. Ashkinuzi, B. D. Rabinovich, A. F. Bereushtein, and P. A. Chatskii (All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Alcohol Ind., Kiev). *Spirtovaya Prom.* 22, No. 1, 4-10(1956).—Equipment, like crushers, feeders, mixers, and filters, used for the prepn. of fermentation mashes from potatoes, rye, and wheat are illustrated. Values are given for the amts. of H_2O and the temps. at which those materials are treated, the wts. worked up/hr., and the yields of EtOH in correct runs. Werner Jacobson

Chem

4

ASHKINUZI, Z.K., rukovoditel' brigady; BERENSHTEYN, A.F.; KUZNETSOV, N.M.; RABINOVICH, B.D.; CHATSKIY, P.A.; SIDORENKO, D.P.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.; YAROV, E.M., tekhn.red.

[Continuous thermal processing of starchy raw materials] Nepreryvnaia teplovaia obrabotka krakhmalistogo syr'ia. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 59 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Ashkinuzi).
(Distilling industries)

RABINOVICH, B.D., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Directed segmental bronchography with a mixture of sulfonamides and iodized oil followed by the injection of medicinals. Voen.-med.zhur. no.11:77 N '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(BRONCHI--RADIOGRAPHY)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Practice in operating equipment in the continuous mashing of starchy raw materials. Spirt. prom. 23 no.3:25-27 '57.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Kiyevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Grinding grain for the production of alcohol. Spirt. prom. 24 no.2: 19-22 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Grain milling machinery)

RABINOVICH, B.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: VDZEN'KOVSKIY, V.I.; DERKACH, I.I.; KOCHKINA, L.V.; POLOVKO, Ye.T.; SHILO, V.P.

Investigating the performance of a vibratory screening machine. Trudy UkrNIISP no.5:21-33 '59. (MIRA 16:11)

RABINOVICH, B.D.; OVADIOVICH, I.Ya.

Using superheated steam in the continuous cooking of starchy raw materials. Spirt.prom. 25 no.1:24-25 '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(Distilling industries) (Alcohol)

MAMUNYA, A.U.; RABINOVICH, B.D.; YANOVSKIY, V.S.

Layout and apparatus for the rapid cooking of starchy raw materials.
Spirt. prom. 25 no.7:4-6 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)

S/117/61/000/002/017/017
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. D.

TITLE: The economic efficiency of automated and mechanized inspection

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 2, 1961, 47

TEXT: In his article the author investigates the expediency of mechanized and automated quality inspection of products taking into account various checking and inspection methods. In particular, he compares the expedient "degrees of automation" by using automated checking equipment or checking mechanisms, the latter having a capacity range of 6.000 to 15.000 parts per shift, while the former, i.e., automatic control devices, have a capacity range of 12.000 to 25.000 parts per shift. Generally the automatic is the more effective in comparison with mechanized devices, the lighter the weight and the simpler the shape of the part being checked. Automated quality control of products requires the parts being checked to be devided into groups corresponding to the standardized checking devices. To increase the efficiency of such equipment it is necessary to develop types and sizes of checking devices using identical standardized units and members which make it possible to re-adjust these devices for other kinds of parts. Only in this case the maximum efficiency of automated checking devices

Card 1/3

The economic efficiency of automated ...

will be attained. The author points out that one of the fundamental tasks of the Soviet scientific research organizations is the development of standardized units and members of checking devices for a multitude of cases of automatic quality control. These standardized units should be devised for parts of various fields of industry and their fabrication should be centralized. This would make it possible for the individual enterprise to manufacture their own mechanized and automatic checking devices particularly adapted to suit their special purposes. The author emphasizes the great importance of automated quality inspection for the automobile, motorcycle and tractor industries. He cites some examples where the introduction of automated checking of parts resulted in such considerable savings that the capital investment for the automatic equipment was amortized within seven months. The efficiency of automatic quality control can be determined by the formula: efficiency of automatic quality control = $t_1 3k_1 + Am_1 + Cc_1 + P_{э1} + P_{н1} + P_{и1} - (t_2 3k_2 + Am_2 + Cc_2 + P_{э2} + P_{н2} + P_{и2})$, where Am_1, Am_2 - amortization costs; t_1, t_2 - labor consumption of inspection prior to and after automation; $3k_1$, $3k_2$ - inspector's rate of tariff; Cc_1, Cc_2 - operation cost of device (automatic); $P_{э1}$, $P_{э2}$ - power costs; $P_{н1}$, $P_{н2}$ - setting costs; $P_{и1}$, $P_{и2}$ - tool costs. The author points out that the most important trend in the work on automation is the utilization of checking automatics which are incorporated in the con-

Card 2/3

The economic efficiency of ...

trol system of the machine tool machining the final fitting dimensions of the parts. The inclusion of the automatic checking devices in the kinematic circuit of the machine tool ensures the uniformity of part dimensions owing to the well-timed automatic retraction of the tool as soon as required dimensions have been attained.

Card 3/3

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Technical and economic substantiation of the design of standardized objects. Standartizatsiia 25 no.6:3-7 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Standardization)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Methods for determining the need of standardized parts and units. Standartizatsiia 25 no.10:10-16 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Machinery--Standards)

RABINOVICH, B.D.; UNMUT, M.P.

Determining the cost of standardized parts and units. (MIRA 14:11)
Standartizatsiia 25 no.12:9-12 D '61.
(Standards, Engineering--Cost)

ZABRODSKIY, A.G.; POLOZHISHNIK, A.F.; RABINOVICH, B.D.

Research concerning the optimum systems for a rapid soft boiling of grains in alcohol distilleries. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.4:94-99 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i likerovodochnoy promyshlennosti; laboratoriya tekhnologii spirtovogo i drozhzhevogo proizvodstva i laboratoriya oborudovaniya, mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii proizvodstva. (Distillation)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Determining the economic efficiency of standards and norms. Standartizatsiia 26 no.4:3-8 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Standardization)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Calculating the efficiency of the introduction of limiting standards. Standartizatsiia 27 no.12:56 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Intensification of the drying of antibiotic feeds. Trudy UkrNIISP no.9:109-117 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Conference on standardization in Voronezh. Standartizatsiia 28 no.7:47 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:11)

RABINOVICH, B.D.; MAMONYA, A.U.

Use of the spray method in drying antibiotics. Khar. prom. no.1:54-56 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

RABINOVICH, B.D. [Rabinovych, B.D.]; MAMUNYA, A.U.

Efficient method for mass dewatering in the production of dry vitamin enriched biomycin preparations. Khar. prom. no.4:47-52 O-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

RABINOVICH, B. L.

Conference on standardization in the Udmurt A.S.S.R. Standartizatsiia 29 no.2:46-47 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

RABINOVICH, B.D.

Rated determination of requirement of standard articles.
Standartizatsiia 29 no.9:61 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

[redacted], O.S.; MARKOVICH, B.D.

Standardization and production quality. Standartizatsiia 29 no. 11:61-62 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

RABINOVICH, B. (Co-Author)

On-Helicopter "TsAGI 1-EA", and others; designers Yur'yev and Bratukhin

Soviet Source: P: Ogonek #20 Moscow May 1946

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 77798

RABINOVICH, B.

On "Liquid"-Pulsating Jet-Propelling Engine

Soviet Source: P. Ogonek #18 (Moscow May 1946)

Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island"; on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 77579

RABINOVICH, BI.

4645

4223. Rabinovich, B. I., Equations for the perturbed motion of a solid with a cylindrical cavity partially filled with a liquid (in Russian), *Prikl. Mat. Mekh.* 20, 1, 39-50, Jan./Feb. 1956.

The equation for the perturbed motion of a solid with cylindrical cavity, inclined slightly from the direction of gravity, is discussed and is simplified by taking a special point as the origin. No example is given.

M. Kataoka, Japan

24(6)

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. I. (Chkalov)

SOV/179-59-4-8/40

TITLE: On the Equations of Elastic Vibrations of Thin-walled Rods With Liquid Filling in the Presence of a Free Surface

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 63-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Equations for the elastic vibrations of a thin-walled rod are set up here. The rod has a piecewise smooth cross section invariable in its plane, as well as a longitudinal axis oriented in the direction of the field of inertia forces. This field of external inertia forces, the direction of which coincides with the rod axis, may be unsteady from a general point of view, but is assumed as a potential field in all cases. It is assumed that at the lower end of the rod there is a diaphragm lying perpendicular to the rod axis. This diaphragm is used as a bottom for the liquid filling in the interior of the rod. The motion of the liquid is expressed by the potential $\tilde{\Phi}$ of the displacements, and the formula (1.1) is indicated as a boundary problem for the harmonic function ϕ. The solution of the boundary problem is found in an integral form. The potential $\tilde{\Phi}$

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On the Equations of Elastic Vibrations of Thin-walled Rods With Liquid Filling in the Presence of a Free Surface

of the displacements is ascertained for this purpose as the sum of the potentials of the displacements which correspond to the bending- and torsional deformations of the rod with an undisturbed free surface, and of the potential of the wave motions in the undeformed rod. After the determination of Φ, the formulas for the hydrostatic and hydrodynamic forces acting upon the walls are derived by means of the Lagrange-Cauchy integral. These formulas are substituted into the ordinary equations for the elastic vibrations of a thin-walled rod, and the integrodifferential equations for the elastic vibrations are obtained. Finally, the equations of motion are reduced to an infinite system of ordinary differential equations. An infinite system of ordinary differential equations of the (5.5)-type is obtained. On the basis of the formulas (3.3) and (3.5), a case with other boundary conditions at the rod ends, and the general case of bending-torsional vibrations at the unsymmetric cross section, can be investigated in a similar way for the components of the moment acting upon the bottom. At the limit, at $E \to \infty$, the equations obtained in this case for a rod with free ends go over into the corresponding equations of the

SOV/179-59-4-8/40

On the Equations of Elastic Vibrations of Thin-walled Rods With Liquid Filling in the Presence of a Free Surface

paper (Ref 1). There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 19, 1956

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S/115/60/000/007/011/011
B016/B058

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. I.

TITLE: All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 7, pp. 57 - 58

TEXT: The Conference was held in Leningrad between May 9 and 14, 1960. It was convened by the Leningradskoye oblastnoye pravleniye nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad oblast' Administration of the Scientific-technical Society for the Apparatus Construction Industry) and the SKB analiticheskogo priborostroyeniya AN SSSR (Special Design Office of Analytical Apparatus Construction of the AS USSR). The Conference was attended by more than 600 delegates representing 230 organizations. About 80 lectures were delivered. V. A. Pavlenko underlined the importance of gas-analytical instruments in comprehensive automation. In his lecture, N. Ya. Fest (OKB avtomatiki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (OKB of Automation of the State Committee of the Council of

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Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry)) dealt with problems of technology of automatic gas analysis in connection with an accelerated development of the chemical industry. B. R. Tarasov (VNIIM im. D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D. I. Mendeleyev)), in his lecture, dealt with the principal methods of graduation and checking of automatic gas analyzers. V. I. Loshak (VNII Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (VNII of the Committee on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments)) mentioned the most important results of the state inspection of automatic gas analyzers conducted by the Institutes of this Committee. D.L. Orshanskiy (Special Design Office of Analytical Apparatus Construction USSR) characterized modern gas-analytical apparatus construction abroad. A. K. Osokin (PKB Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (PKB of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers USSR for Automation and Machine Construction)) dealt with the demands made on automatic gas analysis. A. P. Pistsov (VNII meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Medical Instruments and Fittings)) mentioned the prospects of the application of gas analyzers based on the physical

All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers

S/115/60/000/007/011/011
B016/B058

method, in medicine. V. A. Nikitin (Giprogaztopprom) discussed the most important demands made on automatic analyzers for petroleum-chemical establishments. L. I. Zhukovskiy (OKB of Automation of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry) dealt with the problems of quality analyzers in the regulating systems of technological processes of the nitrogen industry. D. M. Sheynin (Special Design Office of Analytical Instrument Construction) pointed out that the thermomagnetic gas analyzers of USSR origin are superior to those from abroad. The report by D. I. Ageykin (Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics of the AS USSR)) dealt with the compensation method which makes it possible to increase the sensitivity and precision of magnetic compensation gas analyzers. M. K. Yarmak (OKB of Automation of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry) and L. S. Dvorkin (TsPKB tresta "Sevzapmontazh-avtomatika" (TsPKB of the "Sevzapmontazh-avtomatika" Trust)), as well as I. B. Kaplunov (VTI imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy) reported on concrete cases of the development of magnetic gas analyzers. N. S. Matrosova (OKB of Automation of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry), Ya. M. Itkin, F. M. Kholov, and

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All-Union Scientific-technical Conference on Automatic Gas Analyzers

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B016/B058

M. T. Borok (SDO of Analytical Instrument Construction of the AS USSR), I. G. Perevezentsev (Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskiy institut (Ural Scientific Chemical Research Institute)) and Ye. F. Karpov (Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut "Giprougleavtomatizatsiya" (State Project Design Institute "Giprougleavtomatizatsiya")) reported on thermal methods and instruments. A. N. Blazhenova and N. K. Filatova (OKB of Automation of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Chemistry), Ye. T. Alitovskiy (SDO of Analytical Instrument Construction of the AS USSR) and E. V. Kasatkin (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physical and Chemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)) reported on gas analyzers based on the electrochemical method. M. L. Veyngerov reported on the physical principles of the construction of optical gas analyzers using the absorption of IR and UV radiation. Ye. K. Pechnikov (SDO of Analytical Instrument Construction) reported on automatic optical-acoustic gas analyzers, elaborated by the SDO of Analytical Instrument Construction and the OKB Automatic. Gas analyzers for CO, CO_2, and CH_4 (OA-2109, OA-2209, and OA-2309) obtained a gold medal at the Brussels Exposition. The follow-

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ing lectures dealt with the application of photocolorimetry, photometry, and spectrophotometry for the analysis of gas mixtures: S. F. Frish (LGU imeni A. A. Zhdanov) discussed the difficulties arising in the quantitative gas analysis of gas mixtures. He indicated the ways for solving a wide range of problems of spectral analysis. The principles of photocolorimetrical, photometrical, and spectrophotometrical gas analysis were dealt with in the lecture by M. T. Borok. N. M. Turkel'taub (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Institute for Geological Survey) in his lecture pointed out the wide possibilities of the use of chromatographic analysis for automatic regulation, especially for multicomponent gas media. A. A. Datskevich (KB sredstv avtomatiki i telemekhaniki neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti (Design Office of Means for Automation and Telemechanics of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry)) spoke about chromatographic analyzers. A report on various designs of mass spectrometers elaborated by the SDO of Analytical Instrument Construction, was delivered next. Auxiliary devices for the taking, preparation, and dosage of gas samples were also discussed. The lack of reports on the experience of using gas analytical instruments in individual branches

of industry is regretted. No mention at all was made of the use of instruments in automatically operating plants. An exposition of more than 50 Soviet and foreign automatic gas analyzers was linked with the Conference. A selection of Soviet leaflets, catalogs, and periodicals, as well as a bibliographical card index were exhibited.

RABINOVICH, B.I.

Capillary viscosimeters. Standartizatsiia 26 no.8:49 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Viscosimeter)

RABINOVICH, B.I.

Scale of pH for aqueous solutions. Standartizatsiia 27 no.4:
46-47 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Hydrogen-ion concentration--Measurement)

MIKISHEV, G.N.; RABINOVICH, B.I. (Moscow)

"Some problems of the analysis of dynamical characteristic of mechanical systems with deformable elements."

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018439 S/0179/64/000/001/0166/0169

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Equations for the transverse vibrations of liquid-filled shells

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekh. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 166-169

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, circular cylindrical shell, thin walled shell, partly filled shell, liquid filled shell, shell vibration, transverse shell vibration, filled shell vibration, fluid mechanics

ABSTRACT: The transverse vibrations of thin-walled, closed circular, cylindrical shells, partially or completely filled with an ideal incompressible fluid, are considered. The problem of the vibrational behavior of a liquid-filled shell is discussed in linear formulation, disregarding the axisymmetrical vibrations. Using the expressions for the displacement potential of the liquid particles and the Lagrange-Cauchy integral for the determination of the hydrodynamic pressure on the shell, along with V. Z. Vlasov's equations regarding engineering shell theory and dynamic boundary conditions on the free surface of the liquid, a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018439

system of equations describing the vibrations of the shell with the liquid in terms of the displacement components is derived. The results of a study of the form and frequency of the shell vibrations are compared with the equation of Yu. Yu. Shveyko. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4044836 S/0280/64/000/004/0159/0169

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the stability of mechanical systems having many degrees of freedom

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 4, 1964, 159-169

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical system, stability, mechanical system stability, transfer function, control system, automation

ABSTRACT: The author examines the problem of investigating the structural stability of some mechanical systems (the object of control) in the presence of a correcting device (controller) using frequency methods. A structurally stable object of control is defined to be such an object for which the requirements concerning the phase characteristics of the controller, which follow from the criteria of the stability of a closed-loop system consisting of the object of control and the controller, are not contradictory. A criterion of structural stability is established. The investigation of the stability of a closed-loop system using the frequency criterion is reduced to the analysis of the geometrical properties of the system transfer function. Because of the specific character of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044836

transfer function in the vicinity of its poles, a simple criterion for the structural stability of the basic system can be obtained. The analysis begins with a geometrical investigation of the frequency characteristics of open-loop systems, after which the stability of a closed-loop system is estimated from its open-loop characteristics. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 3 tables and 60 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 43199-65 EWP(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EEC(a)/EEC(j)/EEC(r)/EWA(d)/EWP(w) Pd-1/Pe-5/Pg-4/Pu-4/Po-4/Pq-4 EM/GW/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5009636 UR/0293/65/003/002/0179/0207

64
63
B

AUTHOR: Rabinovich, B. I.; Dokuchayev, L. V.; Polyakova, Z. M.

TITLE: Calculation of coefficients of equations of motion of a rigid body having cavities partially filled with liquid

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 2, 1965, 179-207

TOPIC TAGS: rocket dynamics, liquid fuel rocket engine, fuel sloshing, variational method, hydrodynamic coefficient

ABSTRACT: This article presents numerical results of calculating the hydrodynamic coefficients of equations of disturbed motion of a rigid body partially filled with liquid. A variational method and a method of the theory of long waves were used to solve the necessary boundary-value problem. The linearized equations of disturbed motion are written for the case of arbitrary cavities of revolution subdivided into compartments by means of continuous radial partitions and general expressions for hydrodynamic coefficients (natural oscillations of the

study of the motion of a body having cylindrical cavities with radial

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ACCESSION NR: AP5009636

and coaxial partitions and also spherical, conical, and toroidal cavities. The hydrodynamic coefficients were calculated by three independent methods (variational, a method of the theory long waves, and the method of inscribed cylinders) and the calculation results are presented in the form of graphs as functions of the depth of the liquid; a comparative analysis of the methods is made on this basis. It is deduced that the variational method is the most flexible and reliable method for calculating the hydrodynamic coefficients. The authors tried to reduce the expressions for calculating the hydrodynamic coefficients to a form which would be convenient for computer calculations. High-speed electronic digital computers were extensively used. The authors consider that the numerical results obtained can be used for studying the stability of space vehicles, and that they can be extended

to cases of rigid bodies having more complex cavities. Orig. art. has: 20 figures and 68 formulas. [LK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AS,ME
NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 3242

Card 2/2 mb

ACC NR: AM6034412

book is recommended for scientists, stress analysts, teachers, and students in aeronautical engineering institutes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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ACC NR: AM6034412

Ch. VIII. Optimal control programs with a fixed engine operation mode -- 141

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SUB CODE:01 / SUBM DATE: 05May66/ ORIG REF: 035/ OTH REF: 063/

Card 3/3

PUCHKOV, G.G.; RABINOVICH, B.I.

Interpretation of vertical electric logging curves of the type H ($\rho_3 \to \infty$) by means of auxiliary nomograms. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:123-129 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Electric prospecting)

RABINOVICH, B.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu. Ya.

Some problems relative to the differential transformations of resistivity prospecting curves. Geol. i geofiz. no.3:81-95 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest.
(Electric prospecting)

RABINOVICH, B.I.; BUKHMASTOV, A.F.

Expediency of the use of differential transformations in electric prospecting. Geol.i geofiz. no.1:122-125 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest.
(Electric prospecting)

RABINOVICH, B.I.; KEZHUTIN, N.G.

Electric sounding by the field substraction method. Geol.i geofiz. no.5:107-119 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest.
(Electric prospecting)

RABINOVICH, B.I.

Taking into account vertical interface in the interpretation of electric probing data. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.27:132-137 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Novosibirskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Electric prospecting)

RABINOVICH, B.I.

Determination of the resistance of the key electric horizon based on data obtained in electric profiling of sediments of varying thickness. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:109-115 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

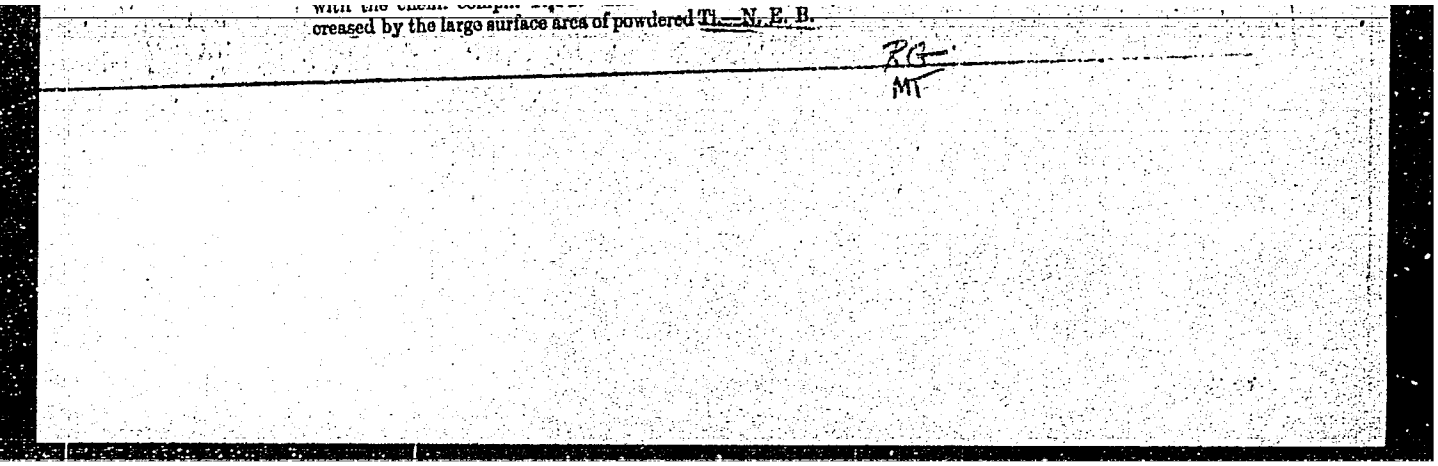
1. Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest.

RABINOVICH, B.N.

18

4E2c

An Investigation of the Mutual Solubility of Titanium and Lead at 600°, 700°, and 800° C. B. N. Rabinovich and D. M. Chizhikov (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1956, [Tekhn.], ... [In Russian]. The reaction between molten


creased by the large surface area of powdered Ti. N. E. B.

RG
MT

RA[illegible]OWICH, M.

Choked gating systems of iron castings. (To be contd.) p. 203.

KOHASZATI LOZOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary.
Vol. 10, no. 9.

Monthly List of East European Acc[illegible]sions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

CHIZHIKOV, D.M.; RABINOVICH, B.N.

Formation of tantalum iodides and tantalum obtained from its iodided. Dokl.AN SSSR 134 no.2:368-370 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut metallurgii im. A.A. Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chizhikov).
(Tantalum iodide) (Tantalum)

S/080/62/035/002/004/022
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Chizhikov, D. M., Rabinovich, B. N., Subbotin, Ye. A. and Korsunskaya, V. N.

TITLE: Separation of fluorine from the rare earths in solutions also containing Ca and Si, by an ion exchange method

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no.2, 1962, 276-280

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to obtain pure lanthanon oxides M_2O_3 from natural and synthetic solutions containing Ca and Si. Experimental solutions contained 2 - 3 ΣM_2O_3, 3 - 12.8 Ca, 0.45 - 1.6 Fe, 0.4 - 0.8 F and 0.5 - 0.75 g/l of Si, in HCl. The natural solutions, in 5% HCl, contained admixtures of Ca, Ba, Fe, Si, Al, Ti and F. Separations were effected on the УК-2(UK-2) cationite (sulphonic acid type, in the H-form). The rare earths were adsorbed quantitatively, while the filtrate leaving the column contained all F and Si, as well as 75 - 80% of the original Ca and

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85 - 95% of the Fe. The lanthanons were then desorbed with 4N HCl. further purification was by the usual oxalate method. The pure oxides contained $\leq$ 0.1% Ca and a few parts of Fe, Si and Al per 10^4. The dependences of adsorption and desorption of the rare earths on the HCl concentration and rates of elution were investigated, as well as the adsorption capacity of the resin under static and dynamic conditions. It was found that the adsorption increased sharply with decreasing acid concentration, reaching a maximum in 0.4N HCl. This was confirmed by the fall in the static adsorption capacity of UK-2 from ~130 mg in 1.5N HCl to ~0.01 - 0.09 mg $\sum M_2O_3/g$ of UK-2 in 0.4N HCl. The adsorption and desorption processes were fully reversible. Adsorption capacity increased markedly when the solutions were passed through the column slowly, but increased rates of flow shortened appreciably the time of elution. The results are briefly discussed. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: O. Samuelson, R. Djurfeldt and A. Scholander, Elementa, 30, 107, (1947); W. Funasaka,

Separation of fluorine ... S/080/62/035/002/004/022
D204/D302

M. Kawane and T. Kojima, Met. Fac. Eng., Kyoto Univ., 18, 1, 44-50 (1956).

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1960

Card 3/3

L 8147-66 EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5027209 SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/011/2527/2534

AUTHOR: Chizhikov, D. M.; Rabinovich, B. N.; Subbotina, Ye. A. 44 B

ORG: None

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of cerium, neodymium, and gadolinium nitrates

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 11, 1965, 2527-2534

TOPIC TAGS: nitrate, cerium compound, neodymium compound, gadolinium compound, thermal decomposition

ABSTRACT: The article describes the use of chemical, thermographic, x-ray, and magnetometric methods of analysis to study the thermal decomposition of cerium, neodymium, and gadolinium nitrates in air and to determine the nature of the gases formed as a result of the decomposition. The rare earth content in the nitrate was determined by the weight method, and the nitrogen by the Devarda method. The molecular formula of the compound was calculated from the experimental data and the thermographic analysis was done with a Kurnakov pyrometer. X-ray analysis was done by the powder method and the magnetic susceptibility was determined by the Gouy method. Results indicate that the process of dehydration of cerium nitrate takes place in the temperature

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ACC NR: AP5027209 O

interval 75-130 C, that of neodymium in two stages at 80-150 and 150-300 C, and that of gadolinium nitrate within the temperature limits of 100-300 C. Formation of oxides during the thermal decomposition of the nitrates is observed for cerium nitrate at 170 C, for neodymium nitrate at 300 C, and for gadolinium nitrate at 400 C. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 7 tables.

SUB CODE: GC, IC/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

jw

Card 2/2

RABINOVICH, B.N., doktor tekhn.nauk

Significance of F.N. Krasovskii's projection method in investigating the effect of the general field of lateral refraction in the astrogeodetic network. Trudy MIIGAIK no.37:51-54 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Triangulation)

RABINOVICH, Boris Natanovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; GAYDAYEV, P.A., red.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Practical work in advanced geodesy; calculating operations] Praktikum po vysshei geodezii; vychislitel'nye raboty. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Geodez. lit-ry, 1961. 338 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Geodesy)

RYABOVA, N. M. (st. Malakhovka, Moskovskoy obl., Aptekarskaya ul., d. 26); RABINOVICH, B. N.; TOPCHIASHVILI, Z. A.

Some problems in treating heart arrest during emergency surgical aid. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.12:23-28 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz TSentra po lecheniyu shoka i terminal'nykh sostoyaniy pri bol'nitse im. S. P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - prof. A. N. Shabanov, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. D. K. Yazykov) i laboratorii eksperimental'noy fiziologii po ozhivleniyu organizma (zav. - prof. V. A. Negovskiy) AMN SSSR.

(HEART FAILURE)

RABINOVICH, B.N.; KASSIL', V.L.

Case of revival from a state of clinical death using heart massage. Khirurgiia no.9:130 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.P.Frumkin) i TSentra po lecheniyu shoka i terminal'nykh sostoyaniy (rukovoditeli - professora V.A.Negovskiy i B.S.Rozanov) Moskovskoy klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G.Antonov).
(HEART FAILURE) (RESUSCITATION)

RABINOVICH, B. S.

Tylevich, I. M. and Rabinovich, B. S. "Chronaxia of the nerves and muscles in amital narcosis", In the collection: Mekhanizm patol. reaktsiy, Issues 11-15, Leningrad, 1949, p. 77-80.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology. Narcotics V

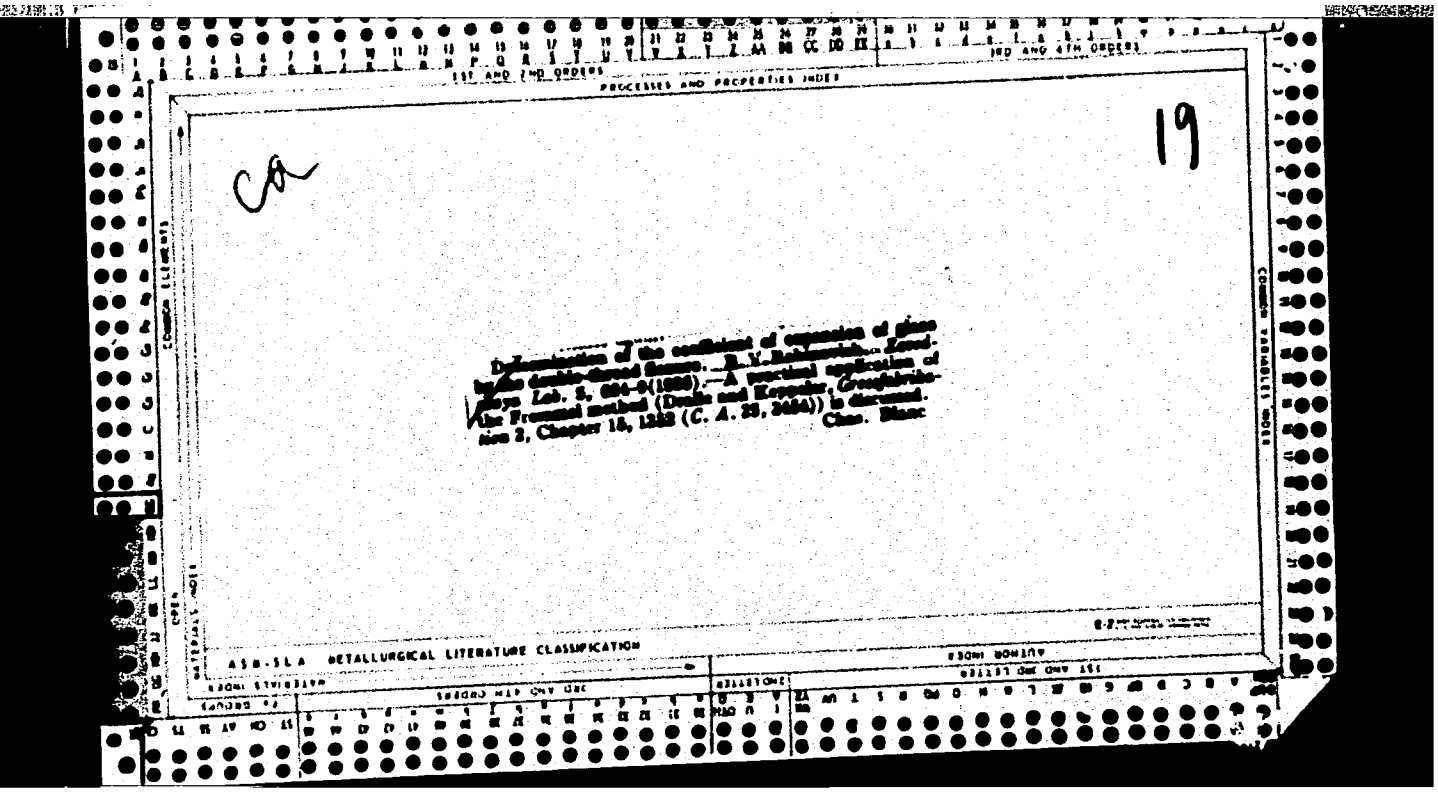
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56581

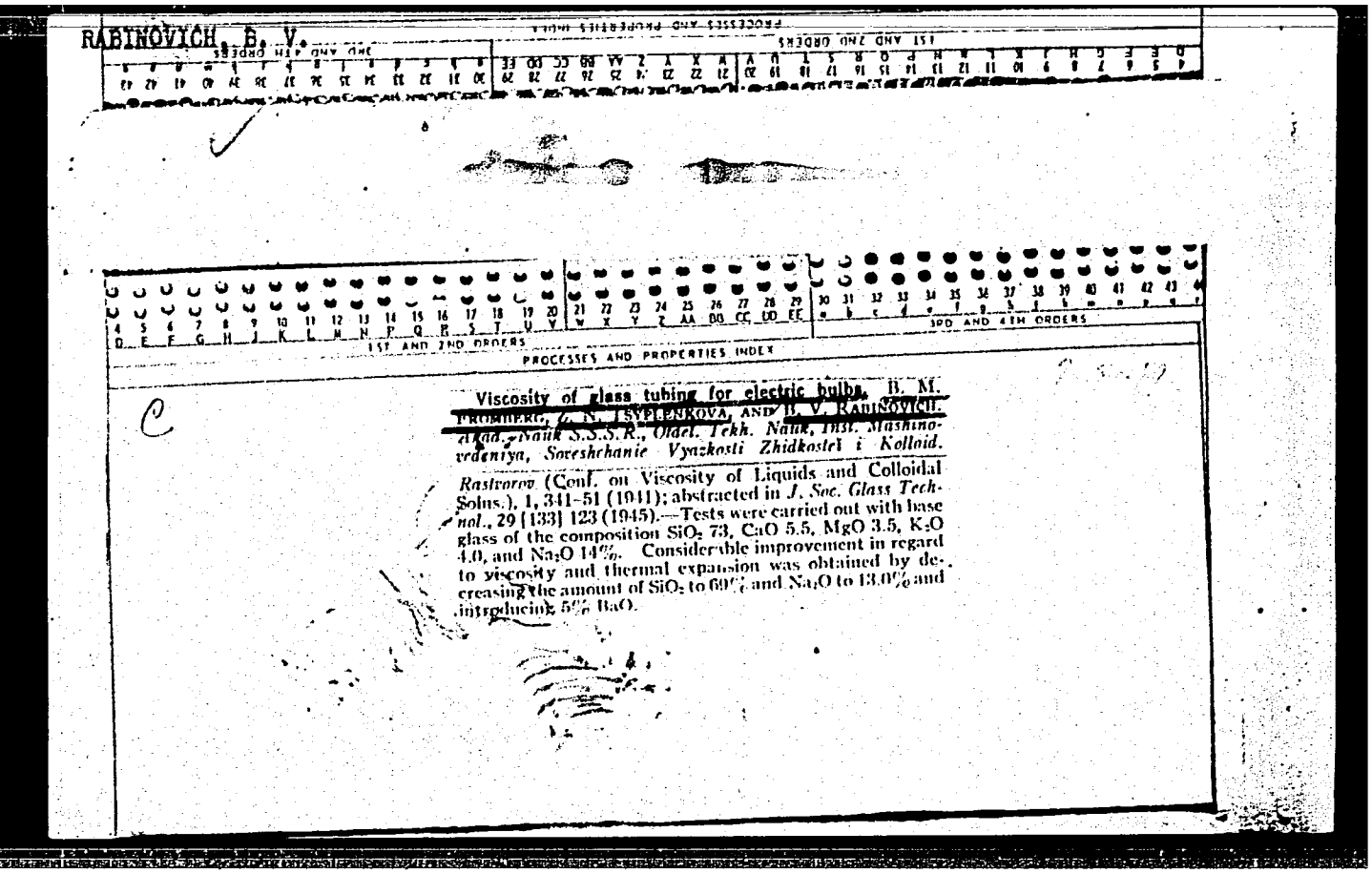
AUTHOR : [illegible]abinovich, N.S.
INST. : [illegible] Medical Institute
TITLE : [illegible] der Dif-
ferent Types of Anesthesia

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. 1-go Mosk. Med. In-ta, 1957, Vol.3, 1[illegible]-192

ABSTRACT : Studies were made of the contents in the blood of total protein, albumin and globulin fractions, [illegible] in patients undergoing various types of surgical procedures under general, local, and combined anesthesia. -- [illegible]

CARD: 1/1





RABINOVICH, B. V.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Viscosity of glass tubing for electric bulbs. B. M. PROMBERG, G. N. ISYPENKOVA, AND B. V. RABINOVICH. *Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Mashinovedeniya, Soveshchanie Vyazkosti Zhidkostei i Kolloid. Rastvorov* (Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloidal Solns.), 1, 341–51 (1941); abstracted in *J. Soc. Glass Technol.*, 29 [133] 123 (1945).—Tests were carried out with base glass of the composition SiO_2 73, CaO 5.5, MgO 3.5, K_2O 4.0, and Na_2O 14%. Considerable improvement in regard to viscosity and thermal expansion was obtained by decreasing the amount of SiO_2 to 69% and Na_2O to 13.0% and introducing 5% BaO.